

AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-437 substituted “Natural Resources” for “Interior and Insular Affairs” after “Committee on”.

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on Natural Resources of House of Representatives treated as referring to Committee on Resources of House of Representatives by section 1(a) of Pub. L. 104-14, set out as a note preceding section 21 of Title 2, The Congress.

ABOLITION OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of House of Representatives abolished and its jurisdiction transferred by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Fourth Congress, Jan. 4, 1995. Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of House of Representatives treated as referring to Committee on Resources of House of Representatives in case of provisions relating to fisheries, wildlife, international fishing agreements, marine affairs (including coastal zone management) except for measures relating to oil and other pollution of navigable waters, or oceanography by section 1(b)(3) of Pub. L. 104-14, set out as a note preceding section 21 of Title 2, The Congress.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 4807 of this title.

§ 4807. Expiration of requirements

The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall determine when quantities of taxol sufficient to satisfy medicinal demands are available from sources other than Pacific yew trees harvested on Federal lands and notify each Secretary concerned upon making such determination. If the Secretaries concerned concur, they shall jointly notify the relevant congressional committees, as listed in section 4806 of this title, at which time the requirements of this chapter shall expire.

(Pub. L. 102-335, § 8, Aug. 7, 1992, 106 Stat. 862.)

CHAPTER 69—WILD EXOTIC BIRD CONSERVATION

Sec.	
4901.	Findings.
4902.	Statement of purpose.
4903.	Definitions.
4904.	Moratoria on imports of exotic birds covered by Convention. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Immediate moratorium. (b) Emergency authority to suspend imports of listed species. (c) Moratorium after one year for other species listed in Appendices. (d) Limitation on number imported during first year.
4905.	List of approved species. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Listing. (b) Captive bred species. (c) Non-captive bred species.
4906.	Qualifying facilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Determination. (b) Criteria.
4907.	Moratoria for species not covered by Convention. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In general. (b) Termination of quota or moratorium.
4908.	Call for information.
4909.	Petitions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In general. (b) Consideration and ruling.

Sec.	
4910.	Prohibited acts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Prohibitions. (b) Burden of proof for exemptions.
4911.	Exemptions.
4912.	Penalties and regulations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Penalties. (b) District court jurisdiction. (c) Other enforcement. (d) Regulations. (e) Savings provisions.
4913.	Exotic bird conservation assistance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Assistance. (b) Fund. (c) Review and report on other conservation opportunities.
4914.	Marking and recordkeeping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In general. (b) Avoiding deterrence of breeding.
4915.	Authorization of appropriations.
4916.	Relationship to State law.

§ 4901. Findings

The Congress finds the following:

(1) In addition to habitat loss and local use, the international pet trade in wild-caught exotic birds is contributing to the decline of species in the wild, and the mortality associated with the trade remains unacceptably high.

(2) The United States, as the world's largest importer of exotic birds and as a Party to the Convention, should play a substantial role in finding effective solutions to these problems, including assisting countries of origin in implementing programs of wild bird conservation, and ensuring that the market in the United States for exotic birds does not operate to the detriment of the survival of species in the wild.

(3) Sustainable utilization of exotic birds has the potential to create economic value in them and their habitats, which will contribute to their conservation and promote the maintenance of biological diversity generally.

(4) Utilization of exotic birds that is not sustainable should not be allowed.

(5) Broad international attention has focused on the serious conservation and welfare problems which currently exist in the trade in wild-caught animals, including exotic birds.

(6) Many countries have chosen not to export their wild birds for the pet trade. Their decisions should be respected and their efforts should be supported.

(7) Several countries that allow for the export of their wild birds often lack the means to develop or effectively implement scientifically based management plans, and these countries should be assisted in developing and implementing management plans to enable them to ensure that their wild bird trade is conducted humanely and at sustainable levels.

(8) The major exotic bird exporting countries are Parties to the Convention.

(9) The Convention recognizes that trade in species that are threatened with extinction, or that may become so, should be subject to strict regulation.

(10) The necessary population assessments, monitoring programs, and appropriate remedial measures for species listed in Appendix II of the Convention are not always being undertaken in order to maintain species at levels